

(No Model.)

M. H. WALSH.
WINDOW SCREEN.

No. 356,563.

Patented Jan. 25, 1887.

Fig. 1.

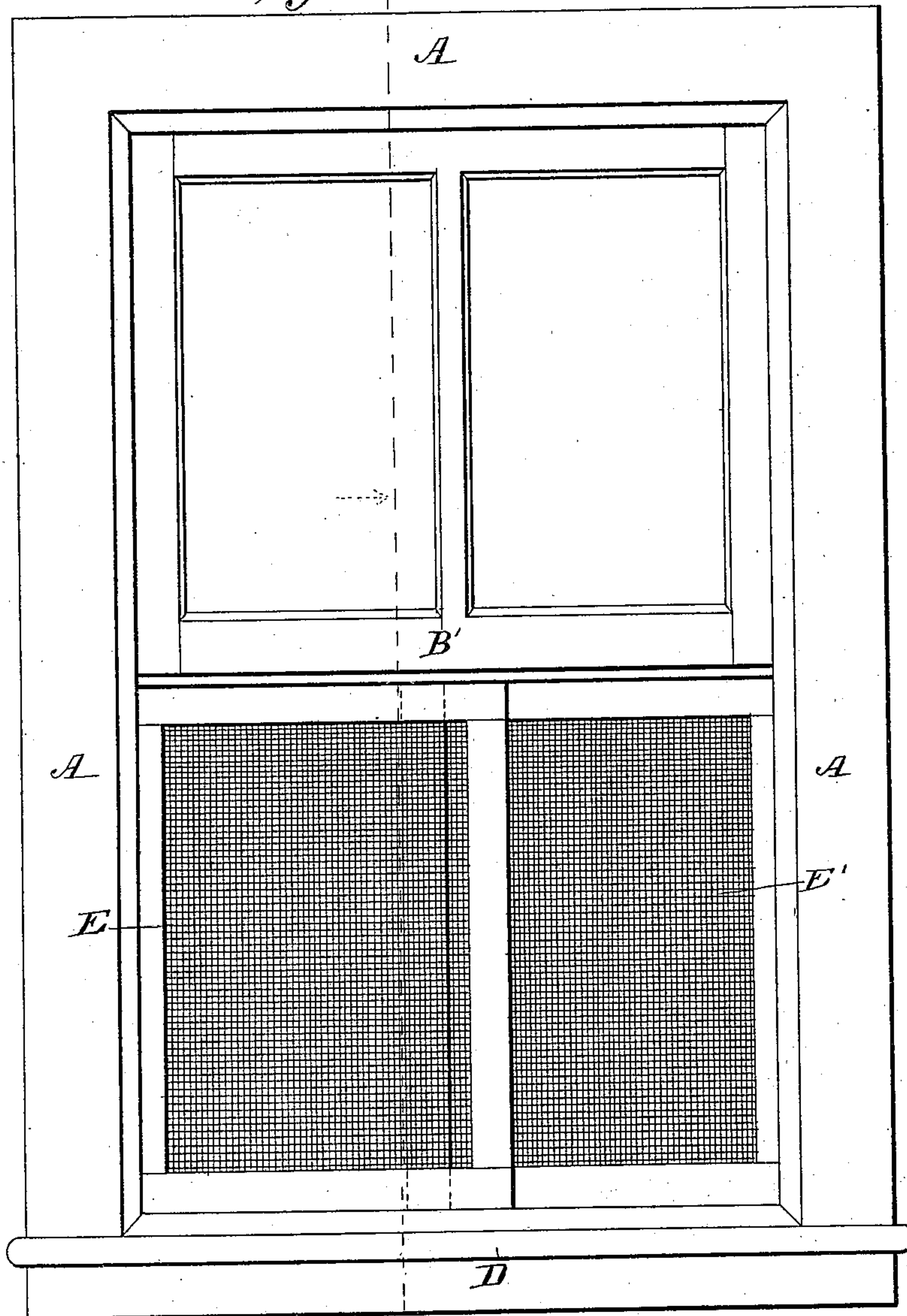


Fig. 2.

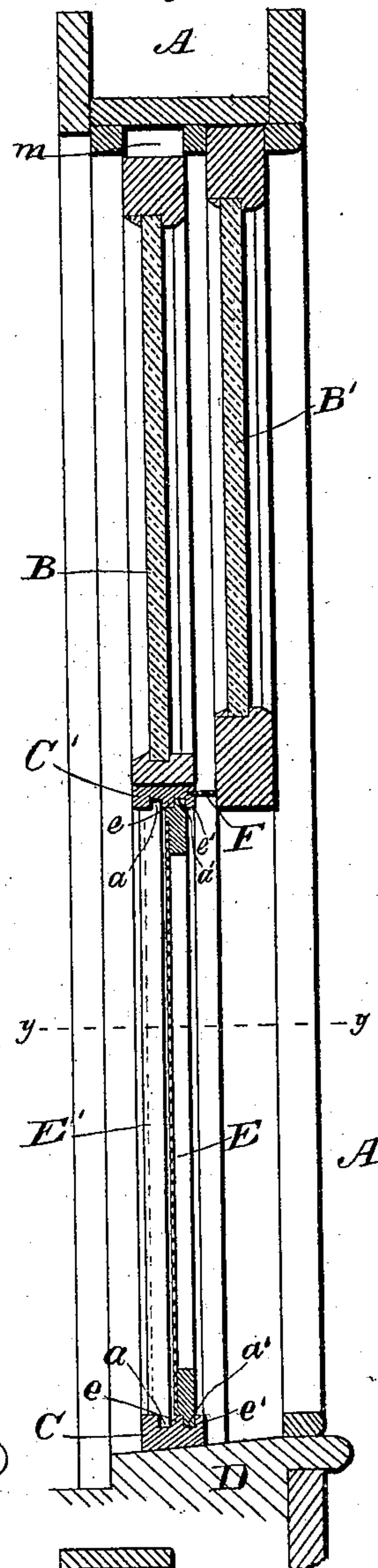
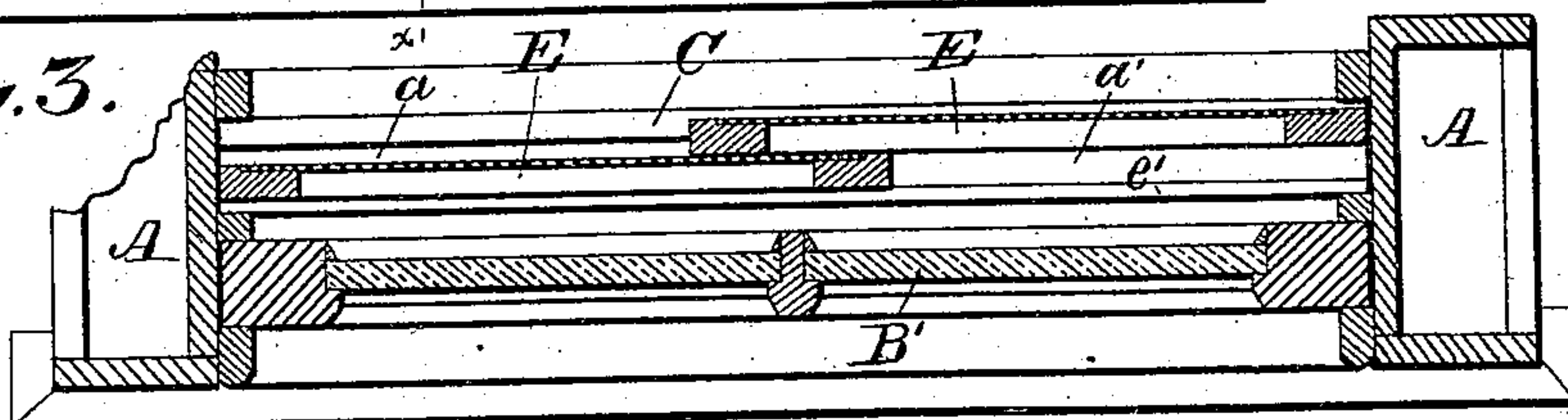


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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MICHAEL H. WALSH, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

WINDOW-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 356,563, dated January 25, 1887.

Application filed August 26, 1886. Serial No. 211,918. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL H. WALSH, of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Window-Screens, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to window-screens, and has for its object to provide a screen in two sections which can be quickly and easily applied to and removed from a window, and wherein the two sections slide independently, thus permitting access to the outside without leaving the space occupied by said screens entirely uncovered, and also in providing means in connection with said screens whereby any intervening space between the top of said screen and the bottom of the lower sash, when raised, is protected from the entrance of insects.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of the various parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is an elevation of the interior of a window with my screen attached. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section on line *xx*, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a horizontal section thereof on line *yy*, Fig. 2.

A represents a window-frame; B the upper and B' the lower sash, adapted to slide up and down in said frame in the usual manner.

C C' are strips of wood, metal, or any suitable material, adjusted to the width of the sashways and also the width of the window-frame between the opposite sashways thereof. Each of the said strips C C' is constructed with a smooth bearing-face and a receiving-face wherein grooves *a a'* are longitudinally cut. The one strip, C, is adapted to enter the upper sash-groove and rest upon the sill D at the bottom. The other strip, C', is also entered with the upper sash-groove of the window-frame and carried up therein to a contact with the under side of the upper sash, B. The two strips C and C', thus distanced in the same sashway, their level grooved surfaces facing and parallel, are purposed to receive within their grooves *a a'* tongues *e e'*, formed on the

top and bottom edges of the rectangular screens E E' in line with the inner edges thereof.

The two screens E and E' are each of the same width and height, being constructed wide enough to extend beyond the center of the space (adapted to be covered by them) between the inner grooved sides of the window-frame A, and of a height to allow a space about the thickness of the top strip, C', to intervene between the upper sash, B, and the face of the groove in the upper portion of the window-casing at *m* when the said sash bears down upon the said top strip, C', to hold the same in position over the screens.

As the screens are adapted to enter and slide in parallel independent grooves, they can be operated independently. Thus, if it is desired to clean the window-panes or open or close the shutters, the screen E may be slid in its groove back parallel with the screen E', or, if more convenient for the purpose, the screen E' is slid back. In this manner access can be had through the window quickly and easily without removing the screen or leaving the entire opening unprotected. The screens being of a width, as aforesaid, overlap, and as the grooves *a a'* are so spaced that a contact of the screen-frames is had without the same binding, a complete joint is effected.

A rubber strip, F, is inserted in the inner side of the upper grooved strip, C', to project inward and engage the under side of the lower sash, B', when thrown up, to prevent the entrance of insects when a space is left between the upper grooved strip, C', and the bottom of the upper sash, B. As it is not necessary that the said upper sash should bear down upon said strip C', the strip may and usually is made heavy enough to retain its position in contact with the screens by its own weight.

When it is desired to remove the screen, the top strip, C', is simply pushed upward, releasing the tongues of the screens from the grooves of said strip. The screens are then readily removed from the under strip, C, and the upper strip, C', may, if desired, be allowed to fall and rest upon said under strip and remain there until again wanted for use, or they may be removed altogether, if desired.

The strips C C' and screens E E' may, if desired, be placed in the sashway of the lower sash, B', and, in the event of space intervening the sash and upper strip, the said lower sash, 5 B', is pulled down to contact with the upper strip, C', thus closing such opening.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the drawings hereto annexed, the operation of the invention will be understood. 10 stood.

I am aware that two screens have heretofore been connected together by set-screws or flanged strips so that they could slide horizontally one by the other, and, being thus connected, one of the screens could not be closed 15 without holding the other screen in place with the free hand; but I am not aware that an upper and a lower strip have been extended across the window-frame, so that two independent or disconnected screens, each having 20 a tongue-and-groove connection with said strips, could be moved past each other, the operator using one hand only. As the two strips extend entirely across the window, there 25 are no spaces for insects to pass through.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the two horizontal detached and independent strips C C', of

two independent horizontally-sliding screens, E E', overlapping at their inner vertical edges and separate from said strips, and a tongue-and-groove connection between said strips and the upper and lower edges of the screens, 35 whereby either one of said screens may be moved on said strips independently of the other between said strips, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the upper and 40 lower sashes sliding in vertical ways, of the upper horizontal strip, C', resting at its ends in the ways of the raised lower sash, and having the strip F on its inner face closing the space between the said sashes, as shown, the 45 lower horizontal strip, C, resting on the sill D, with its ends in the lower ends of the ways of the lower sash, the two independent screens E E', overlapping at their inner vertical edges, and a tongue-and-groove connection between 50 the said strips and the upper and lower edges of said screens to allow either screen to be moved horizontally, independent one of the other, between said strips, substantially as set forth.

MICHAEL H. WALSH.

Witnesses:

Mrs. M. H. WALSH,
Mrs. M. J. COYNE.